

mine whether they are to remain in quarters, or whether they are to return to "light duty" or to "full duty."

In conclusion, it is fully appreciated that there is nothing new in any of this, but it may nevertheless be of some interest, as showing the effects of influenza in a group of almost 1000 males at the viable age period, the majority at ages of 18 to 21.

Book Review

The Orthopedic Treatment of Gunshot Injuries.

By Leo Mayer, M. D., Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery, New York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital, with an introduction by Col. E. G. Brackett, M. C. N. A. Director of Military Orthopedic Surgery. 12mo of 250 pages, with 184 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1918. Cloth, \$2.50 net.

The aim of the writer is to restore the wounded soldier not only to health, but to useful activity as well. Col. Brackett introduces the book and welcomes it as a most timely contribution to the literature of military orthopedics. The volume discusses the treatment of injuries at the front, the base and the reconstruction center. The author strives to shorten the period of after treatment by early application of correct and mechanical appliances. He emphasizes the importance of functional rather than anatomical restoration. The industrial surgeon will find much value and instructive material in Dr. Mayer's little volume. A. G.

Principles and Practice of Obstetrics.

By Joseph B. LeLee, A. B., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics at the Northwestern University Medical School. Third edition, thoroughly revised. Large octavo of 1089 pages, with 949 illustrations, 187 of them in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1918. Cloth, \$8.50 net.

As the author states in the preface, the entire book has been critically reviewed and many subjects have been amplified. The general arrangement is the same as in the second edition, and is most satisfactory from the point of view of both the student and the teacher. Newer methods are fully and fairly discussed and very conservative conclusions are drawn. This is particularly true of the chapter on obstetrical anesthesia, with reference especially to twilight sleep and nitrous oxide gas. The illustrations in most instances are exceedingly well done and the references at the end of each chapter are not intended to cover the literature, but add a great deal to the value of the volume. On the whole, this is a very satisfactory textbook for the student and a helpful and practical volume for the practitioner. H. A. S.

The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition. E. V. McCollum. New York: Macmillan. 1918.

This little book sums up and interprets the results of years of patient work, work which is to be of incalculable value to the physician, the sociologist and the stock raiser. It is clear now that a diet may furnish an abundance of protein and energy; it may be easy of digestion; it may furnish a wide variety, including several seeds or their products, tubers, roots and meats; it may be pleasing to the human palate and yet it may fail utterly to support nutrition. We have long known the need for an adequate supply of protein; Mendel and Osborne showed us the importance of the various amino-acids making up the protein molecule; while Sherman and others emphasized the need for a balanced salt ration; now McCollum shows that we are absolutely dependent on a proper supply of two so far unidentified sub-

stances: fat-soluble A and water-soluble B. These are found largely in milk, butter, eggs and green vegetables. It is clear now that in attempting to cure nephritis, eczema, asthma, digestive disturbances, etc., we often put our patients on diets which, if closely followed, would sooner or later seriously disable or kill. McCollum shows how empty are the claims of sentimentalists that "Nature" furnishes us perfect foods in sealed packages and that all we have to do is to eat fruit and vegetables. No sensible man looking into this book would think of meddling with the diet of his fellows until he had thoroughly grasped the scientific principles therein described.

W. C. A.

Roentgen Diagnosis of Diseases of the Head. By Arthur Schuller. 305 pp. St. Louis: Mosby. 1918. Price \$4.00.

This work is a valuable addition to the library of the Roentgenologist and the Diagnostician, fulfilling the needs for a well balanced text on this subject. The author has had the advantage of access to an unusual amount of normal as well as pathological material and descriptions of normal variations are given a prominent part in the volume. Primary lesions of the skull are adequately described but scant attention is given to the metastatic lesions. Injuries are given only a minor place. Of particular interest is the description of the changes from intracranial lesions and under this heading the normal variations of the sella are emphasized and some simple rules for differentiation of hypophyseal from extra sellar tumors are laid down. Case histories with reports of operations and autopsies form a no small part of the work, while the references to the literature are of great number. It is to be regretted that the illustrations do not, either in number or quality, measure up to the excellent standard of the text. L. B.

Neoplastic Diseases; A Text Book on Tumors.

By James Ewing, A. M. M. D., S. C. D. Philadelphia, London: W. B. Saunders Co. 1919.

The author has exceedingly well accomplished the object of his work which is to present within reasonable space and in acceptable form the main features of the origin, structure and natural history of tumors.

The book contains a wealth of information in regard to tumors and presents the subject from a thoroughly practical point of view. For this reason it is not only interesting to a specialist but should be of the greatest advantage as a reference book to physicians in practice. It covers the subject more adequately than any book that the reviewer is familiar with and can be thoroughly recommended as a trustworthy guide to this difficult and obscure subject.

Equilibrium and Vertigo. By I. A. Jones. 444 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1918. Price \$5.00.

This work is the most important contribution in English to the comparatively modern study of oto-neurology. It does not purport to be the last word in this study, but it has undoubtedly embodied all that is known of this subject. It is, moreover, presented in an orderly and practical way, so that it may be of great use to the general practitioner as well as the specialist. The important fact is well brought out that all vertigo is the result of a direct action upon the internal ear or its associated pathways in the brain. The day has passed when the general practitioner can dismiss the symptom "dizziness" with a few general remarks about the liver and some calomel. We know that it may be just as well an internal ear or brain lesion, which produces the effect. In many cases the final diagnosis of a brain lesion, and possibly its location, is arrived at by means